TT
325
B4

UC-NRLF
$B 288 147

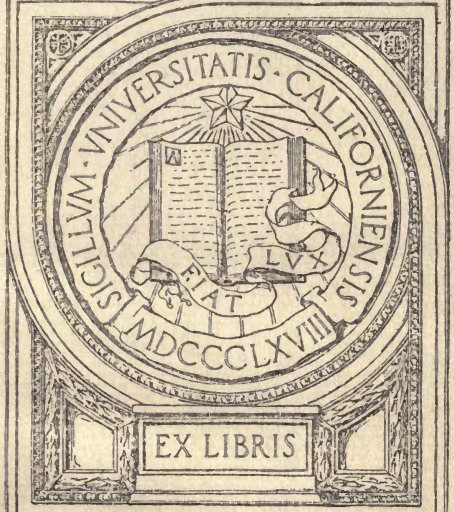
NATURAL WOODS—

AND HOW TO FINISH THEM.

YB 24313

ENGINEERING LIBRARY
OF
WILLIAM B. STOREY
A GRADUATE OF
THE COLLEGE OF MECHANICS
CLASS OF 1881
PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY
1922

GIFT OF



Civil Eng. Dept.

Engineering
Library

PREFACE.

WHATEVER of value may be found in the hints and directions given herein, is in no way impaired because we suggest the use of BERRY BROTHERS' FINISHES. The staining, shellacing, filling, etc., as the case may be, are the necessary preludes to a successful finish, whatever varnishes may be used to finish with, and the mode of applying and manipulating all interior varnishes is substantially the same.

The scope of our pamphlet is limited, merely aiming to give such brief but practical hints on the finishing of the woods most commonly used for interiors, as may sometimes serve to refer to when writing specifications. Should there be but one out of a class that has shown such appreciative recognition of the merits of our productions who is benefited by anything we may have written, our aim will have been accomplished.

Copyright 1894, by
BERRY BROTHERS, Limited.

CIVIL ENG. DEPT.
TT325
B4

INDEX.

Engineering Library

		PAGE.
To finish	Ash,	10
"	Birch,	20
"	Butternut,	21
"	Cherry,	16
"	Chestnut,	10
"	Cypress,	25
"	Gum Wood,	22
"	Hemlock,	28
"	Mahogany,	14
"	Maple,	19
"	Oak,	10
"	Pine,	26
"	Poplar or Whitewood,	28
"	Prima Vera,	15
"	Redwood,	23
"	Sycamore,	17
"	Walnut,	21
"	Whitewood or Poplar,	28
"	White Mahogany,	15
"	Floors,	29
"	Outside Doors, Store Fronts, etc.	30
"	Window Sash and Sills,	31
"	Bath Rooms,	31
"	Inside Blinds,	31
Hard Oil Finish,		4
Liquid Granite,		6
Elastic Outside Finish,		7
Elastic Interior Finish,		8
Shingletint,		9
Remarks,		32

THE MATERIALS.

HARD OIL FINISH.

THERE is but little doubt that to this useful finishing material the general adoption of natural wood finishing for interiors is largely due.

Its mission is to develop and preserve the natural grain of the wood, and impart a finish at once artistic, elegant and permanent.

HARD OIL FINISH was originated by us; we christened it, and are, and always have been, the sole manufacturers of it.

It is made in four shades, White, Light, Walnut and Ebony, and there is no limit to its utility for general interior finishing purposes. The "White" can be used on such light woods as white maple, white holly, or any of the delicate tints of porcelain enamel, without darkening them ; the "Light" is suitable for such woods as oak, ash, chestnut, sycamore, etc.; the "Walnut" is for dark woods, while the "Ebony" is intended for ebonized work.

We desire most particularly to emphasize the fact that there is no job of interior finishing too fine to permit of the use of HARD OIL FINISH. It is equal to

any and all emergencies ; be the wood what it may and however important the job, HARD OIL FINISH will produce the finest results, in the way of a finish, attainable on wood.

By reason of the numerous imitations of HARD OIL FINISH, many of which are absolutely worthless, and all of which differ radically from the genuine goods, specifications should always be made to read "BERRY BROTHERS' HARD OIL FINISH."

It is put up in *sealed cans only* up to 5 gallons ; the illustration given below being a reduced fac simile of a one gallon can.

502187

LIQUID GRANITE.

(TRADE MARK)

THE practice of dispensing with carpets and finishing floors in natural woods has become so popular that an imperative demand has arisen for a "Finish" possessing greater elasticity and wearing properties than any ordinary varnish.

Liquid Granite is devised to meet this want; it is an entirely reliable article for use on parquetry and natural wood floors, combining as it does the three great requisites in a floor finish, elasticity, toughness and durability.

Being transparent it will not obscure the grain of the wood, but will develop its beauty and preserve it.

It will be found superior to any preparation of wax, being easier applied, more economical to use and making a much more durable finish.

Liquid Granite is so tough that although wood finished with it will dent under a blow, the finish will give with it without cracking.

There are in the market a large number of articles called floor finish; THERE IS BUT ONE LIQUID GRANITE, the name being a registered trade mark, and once used it will be used always, as it is the only perfect floor finish made.

ELASTIC OUTSIDE FINISH.

THIS is intended for store fronts, outside doors, and other purposes, where the exposure is excessive, and will be found superior to anything of the kind hitherto offered.

It is made with special reference to durability under exposure to the weather, dries dust free quickly, and will make either a dead or brilliant finish. The official reports made on tests by the Master House Painters and Decorators Association of the United States on twenty-four different makes of outside varnishes, not only commended our ELASTIC OUTSIDE FINISH, but showed it to dry dust proof quicker than any other commended outside varnish tested.

The value of this feature is apparent.

ELASTIC INTERIOR FINISH.

THIS is intended for such interior work as is subjected to severe exposure or usage. It has many of the characteristics of Hard Oil Finish, but is tougher and somewhat slower drying. It possesses great elasticity, combined with unusual durability, and will resist the action of hot water, soap, etc., longer than anything else we know of. It is peculiarly adapted for use on window sash and sills, bath rooms, inside blinds, etc., and is also especially suitable for such portions of the interior wood-work as are to be left with an unrubbed varnish finish.

We confidently offer ELASTIC INTERIOR FINISH as the best article of its kind yet introduced.

SHINGLETINT.

Trade Mark.

SHINGLE STAINS need no introduction. The artistic effects produced by their use is well understood, as well as their preservative properties, when they are scientifically made..

SHINGLETINT represents the highest results yet attained in the manufacture of Shingle Stains. It possesses great penetrative and preservative qualities and prolongs the life of the shingles by retarding decay, at the same time imparting an artistic finish.

We can supply SHINGLETINT in the following colors, which are indicated by numbers for convenience in ordering: No. 10 Buff, No. 20 Dark Red, No. 30 Light Green, No. 40 Brown, No. 50 Red, No. 60 Dark Green, No. 70 Light Gray, No. 80 Black, No. 90 Moss Green.

SHINGLETINT contains nothing of a poisonous nature, and will not spoil roof water when collected into a cistern for domestic purposes. It is customary and advisable, however, to allow the first few rains that occur after staining the shingles to run to waste so as to wash off the superfluous pigment which might otherwise impart an unpleasant taste to the water.

In SHINGLETINT the high water mark of quality in Shingle Stains is reached.

OAK, ASH, CHESTNUT.

THESE are open grained woods and require filling. SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS :

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS :—One coat of filler to match the color of the wood, followed by one coat of White Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, and two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish ; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

No wood is more susceptible of rich and varied effects than Oak, and no other wood used for interior trim has ever attained such a steady popularity.

New styles of finish and methods of treatment are being devised continually and Oak will probably retain its supremacy with all who can afford to use it.

Among the different styles of Oak finish now prevailing (February, 1901) are "Antique," "English," "Golden," "Bog," "Ox Blood," "Forest Green," "Malachite," etc.

We beg to suggest here, that in writing specifications for oak finishing, the safest way is to stipulate that a sample be finished for the approval of the owner and thus avoid any chance of controversy or dissatisfaction.

Our Stains and Fillers are always reliable and may be specified with absolute confidence at all times.

ANTIQUE OAK, ENGLISH OAK.

The above are old stand by's, but the terms are ambiguous now-a-days, as both styles of finish have considerable latitude as to color—particularly the "Antique,"—no universal standard of color being recognized.

The "Antique" effect is produced by using Antique Paste Filler, and burnt umber is sometimes added if darker effects are wanted.

The "English" Oak is much deeper in tone than the "Antique," and the wood is first stained, and then filled with a dark Paste Filler.

GOLDEN OAK.

THIS style of finish embraces a wide range of colors and shades in yellows and browns, having no fixed standard but differing according to personal taste.

We do not know of a more handsome Golden Oak than that produced with a coat of our Golden Oak Paste Filler and a coat of our Golden Oak Granitum, and then finishing in the regular way as per our specifications.

FLEMISH OAK.

THIS term is just as indefinite as Golden Oak, and beyond the fact that it is a very dark and sombre finish there is no unanimous idea among Finishers as to the exact color, which varies from dead black through various shades or sub tints of gray, brown and green, the back ground in all cases being either black or very dark.

The proper way to finish is with a coat of Stain, a coat of Paste Filler of the desired color, and a coat of White Shellac in the order named, and then proceed with the finishing as per our specifications.

BOG OAK.

THIS is practically the same as the so-called "Water Oak" that achieved a brief popularity some years ago, but which is now seldom heard of. It might even be taken for one of the many shades of Flemish Oak. The mode of finishing is precisely the same as for "Flemish."

OX BLOOD, FOREST GREEN, MALACHITE.

THE above styles of finish have more or less following, although it is unlikely they will become permanently popular.

As its name indicates, "OX BLOOD" is a bright red, while "FOREST GREEN" has a yellowish cast, and "MALACHITE" a bluish cast of green.

In finishing the above, the wood is first stained and then given a coat of Dark Paste Filler, followed by a coat of White Shellac, after which the finishing is proceeded with in the regular way.

MAHOGANY.

THIS belongs to the open grained woods and requires filling.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS :

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS :—One coat of filler to match the color of the wood, followed by a coat of Orange Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, and two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish ; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

IF it is required to deepen the natural color of Mahogany, it can be done by using a light filler

darkened with burnt sienna to the desired tint.

If antique or dark Mahogany is required, precede the filling by staining the wood with a solution of bi-chromate of potash and water, or a coat of Berry Brothers' Mahogany Oil Stain.

PRIMA VERA OR WHITE MAHOGANY.

THIS wood is open grained and must be filled.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS:

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS:—One coat of filler to match the color of the wood, followed by one coat of White Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface and two or three coats of Berry Brothers' White Hard Oil Finish; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH:—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH:—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing

with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

CHERRY.

THIS is a close grained wood and requires no filling.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS:

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS :—One coat of Orange Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, followed by two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish ; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a

little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

ALTHOUGH Cherry is a very beautiful wood in its natural state, some tastes may prefer a deeper color, which necessitates the staining of the wood to the desired shade. In such cases precede the Shellac coat with a coat of Berry Brothers' Oil Stain, Cherry or Mahogany, as may be desired.

If the wood is required to be finished up as light as possible, specify White Shellac instead of Orange Shellac and omit staining.

SYCAMORE.

THIS wood is usually quarter sawed for finishing purposes; it is almost invariably finished in the natural color, and being close grained, needs no filler.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS:

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS:—One coat of Shellac, (White Shellac if the natural color of the wood is

to be preserved, or Orange Shellac if the wood is desired to be a little darker in tone,) sandpaper to a smooth surface and follow with two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish; (specify White Hard Oil Finish if the natural color of the wood is to be retained;) rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

MAPLE.

THIS is close grained and does not require filling.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS:

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS:—One coat of White Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, followed by two or three coats of Berry Brothers' White Hard Oil Finish; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH:—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH:—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

MAPLE is susceptible of very rich effects in Cherry and Mahogany by staining. If stained, specify Orange Shellac, and precede the Shellac coat with a coat of Berry Brothers' Oil Stain, Cherry or Mahogany as may be desired.

BIRCH.

THIS is a close grained wood and needs no filling.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS:

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS:—One coat of White Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, followed by two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH:—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH:—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

THE above specifications provide for finishing the wood in the natural color. If a deeper tone is

required specify Orange Shellac instead of White Shellac.

Birch also takes stain very nicely if the right kind is used. Cherry and Mahogany look particularly well on Birch. If stained specify Orange Shellac, and precede the Shellac coat with a coat of Berry Brothers' Oil Stain, Cherry, Mahogany, or otherwise, as may be desired.

WALNUT, BUTTERNUT.

BOTH of the above are open grained woods and require filling.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS:

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS:—One coat of filler to match the color of the wood, followed by a coat of Orange Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, and two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH:—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH:—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and

water. and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

GUM WOOD.

THIS is close grained and needs no filling.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS :

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS :—One coat of Orange Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, followed by two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish ; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and

water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

THE above specifications provide for finishing the wood in its natural color.

Gum Wood can also be stained quite successfully and looks very handsome when properly done. Mahogany and Cherry are the most popular stains for this wood. If stained, specify Orange Shellac, and precede the Shellac coat with a coat of Berry Brothers' Oil Stain, Mahogany, Cherry, or otherwise, as may be preferred.

REDWOOD.

THIS is a close grained wood and needs no filling.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS:

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS:—One coat of Orange Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, followed by

two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish ; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

For a Dull Finish :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

For a Polished Finish :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

The above specifications provide for finishing the wood in the natural color.

If staining is required, precede the Shellac coat with a coat of Berry Brothers' Oil Stain, Mahogany, Cherry, or otherwise, as may be wished.

If it is desired to finish up the wood as light as possible, specify White Shellac instead of Orange Shellac and omit staining.

CYPRESS.

THIS is a close grained wood and needs no filling.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS :

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS :—One coat of White Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, followed by two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish ; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

IF a little deeper tone than the natural color of the wood is desired, specify Orange Shellac instead of

White Shellac. Very rich effects can also be produced on Cypress by staining, individual taste governing the choice as to color.

There is a quality inherent in Cypress not met with in other woods, consisting of a peculiar greasy appearance on the surface. It is overcome in various ways by wood finishers, but we have found a second coat of Shellac following the first, quite effective.

If the wood is to be stained, specify Orange Shellac, and precede the Shellac Coat with a coat of Berry Brothers' Oil Stain, Cherry, Mahogany, or otherwise, as may be desired.

PINE.

THIS being a close grained wood needs no filling. SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS :

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS :—One coat of Shellac (White Shellac if the natural color of the wood is to be preserved, or Orange Shellac if the wood is to be stained, or is desired to be darker in tone than the natural color,) sandpaper to a smooth surface, and follow with two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish ; (specify White Hard Oil Finish if it is desired to retain the natural color of White Pine ;) rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water, instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

THE first coat of Shellac should never be omitted on Pine, as it serves to kill the sap or pitch, which might otherwise, in the course of time, ooze out and mar the finish.

If it is desired to retain the clear, bright color of Pine, never apply a first coat of linseed oil, as this will in time cause the wood to turn dark and present an unsightly appearance.

If the wood is to be stained, specify Orange Shellac and precede the Shellac coat with a coat of Berry Brothers' Oil Stain of the required shade.

It may be here remarked that Georgia or Southern Pine is much more susceptible of rich and beautiful effects by staining than is White Pine.

WHITEWOOD OR POPLAR, HEMLOCK.

BOTH of these woods are close grained and need no filling.

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS :

FOR AN EGG SHELL GLOSS :—One coat of White Shellac sandpapered to a smooth surface, followed by two or three coats of Berry Brothers' (White or Light) Hard Oil Finish ; rub first coats with hair cloth or curled hair, and the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil.

FOR A DULL FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water instead of oil.

FOR A POLISHED FINISH :—Specify that the last coat be rubbed first with pulverized pumice stone and water, and then with pulverized rotten stone and water, and for a *piano finish* specify a further rubbing

with Berry Brothers' Furniture Polish, used with a little pulverized rotten stone, applied with a piece of soft felt or flannel.

If a rubbed finish is not desired, omit the specifications for rubbing the last coat.

NOTES.

THESE specifications are for finishing the above woods in the natural color. If a deeper tone is desired specify Orange Shellac instead of White Shellac.

These woods are sometimes stained, individual taste dictating the shade or color.

When staining is desired, specify Orange Shellac, and precede the Shellac coat with a coat of Berry Brothers' Oil Stain of the required shade.

FLOOR FINISHING.

FOR coarse or open grained woods,

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS:

Fill with a good paste filler to match the color of the wood, wipe off clean, and apply two coats of Berry Brothers' Liquid Granite A, taking care that the first

coat is thoroughly hard before applying the second; rub the second coat down with pulverized pumice stone and raw linseed oil, and then wipe the floor perfectly dry and clean, so that no trace of oil remains to catch the dirt.

For close grained woods specify as above, but omit the filler.

OUTSIDE DOORS, STORE FRONTS, ETC.

FOR work of this character, if the finish is to be in natural woods,

SPECIFY AS FOLLOWS:

One coat of paste filler to match the color of the wood, followed by three or four coats of Berry Brothers' Elastic Outside Finish. Allow each coat to get thoroughly hard before applying another, and rub each coat, except the last, with hair cloth or curled hair. The last coat to be flowed on and left unrubbed.

NOTES.

ONLY coarse or open grained woods need filling.

Elastic Outside Finish dries naturally to a bright gloss, and the above specification provides for an un-

rubbed or varnish finish, and, although this is very handsome, polishing or rubbing down improves the appearance and adds to the durability of the finish.

If a rubbed or polished surface is desired, rub the last coat with pulverized pumice stone, or pulverized rotten stone and oil or water, in the same manner as specified for Hard Oil Finish.

On new painted or grained work specify as above, and also add that all under coats must be thoroughly hard before applying the finish.

For old work the specifications should read the same as for new painted or grained work, but specify in addition that before finishing, the work be well sandpapered and cleaned.

It is of the utmost importance that each and every coat is thoroughly hard before applying another, as otherwise the finish is liable to crack.

WINDOW SASH AND SILLS, BATH ROOMS, INSIDE BLINDS, ETC.

THE wood should be shellaced, or filled, either, or both, according to the wood to be finished, in the same manner as heretofore described, and then receive two or three coats of Berry Brothers' Elastic

Interior Finish, applied and manipulated in the same manner as our Hard Oil Finish.

Refer to index for the wood to be finished, and word specifications in the manner directed, only substituting "Berry Brothers' Elastic Interior Finish" for "Hard Oil Finish."

REMARKS.

It will be noticed that in the directions for using our Hard Oil Finish, we invariably say, "White" or "Light" Hard Oil Finish. It is only absolutely necessary to use the "White" Hard Oil Finish, (which is almost colorless), when very light woods are to be finished in the natural color; in all other cases the "Light" may be used.

Whenever expense however is a secondary consideration, we always recommend the use of the White Hard Oil Finish on any wood as it is extra nice, and well repays the small additional cost per gallon.

If desired, the "Walnut" Hard Oil Finish can be used over dark or stained woods, although the only reason for using it in such cases is the lesser cost of

same. Walnut Hard Oil Finish can also be used over light colored woods when they are required to be darkened some, and staining is objected to.

It is the inevitable tendency of all woods to grow darker with age, but where it is desired to preserve the natural color of the wood as long as possible, it can be done by preceding the filling with a light coat of White Shellac. The reason for this is that oil or oil varnish applied directly to wood causes it to turn dark, but by applying a light coat of Shellac before the filler, the oil in the filler cannot penetrate the pores of the wood, which consequently retains its natural color longer than it otherwise would.

In cases where the wood is filled, the shellac coat may be omitted if desired, but no great economy is effected thereby as at least an additional coat of Hard Oil Finish (or other Finish) would be necessary to make up for such omission.

We make Stains in the following colors: Mahogany, Cherry, Light and Dark Oak, Rosewood, Walnut and Ebony, and can furnish them either in Oil, Spirit or Water.

Oil Stains possess many advantages over Water or Spirit Stains, and it will be noticed in the foregoing specifications that we mention Oil Stains exclusively. Our Water or Spirit Stains can, however, be substituted when desired.

Although we specify the use of raw linseed oil for rubbing with pulverized pumice stone or rotten stone, many finishers prefer the rubbing oil commonly used by furniture finishers, which answers the purpose equally as well.

We invite inquiries from any who may desire information on wood finishing, and as Varnish Manufacturers of between forty and fifty years experience, we may without affectation claim to be competent authority on the subject.

We keep on hand finished specimens of the various woods used for interior finishing purposes, which we will mail, post paid, to any address, or we will finish up any samples of wood that may be sent us for the purpose, returning same with explicit instructions as to the mode of finishing.

BERRY BROTHERS, LIMITED,

VARNISH MANUFACTURERS,

ALSO ORIGINATORS AND
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE

HARD OIL FINISH,
LIQUID GRANITE AND SHINGLETINT.

DETROIT.

BERRY BROTHERS,

Limited.

NEW YORK,
252 AND 254 PEARL STREET.

BOSTON,
520 ATLANTIC AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA,
26 AND 28 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

BALTIMORE,
22 EAST LOMBARD STREET.

CHICAGO,
15 AND 17 LAKE STREET.

CINCINNATI,
304 MAIN STREET.

ST. LOUIS,
112 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO,
12 FRONT STREET.

FACTORY—

DETROIT.

YB 24313

TT325
B4
Engineering
Library

502187

Barnes

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY